Vol. XXXII No. 9,980.

CHARTER PROSPECTS.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

THE PIGHT DEFERRED TILL NEXT TUESDAY-WHERE THE SENATORS STAND-MR. BOOTH'S GRIEVANCES AND MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S PROMISES - THE BROOKLYN CHARTER CONTEST.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 28 .- The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, an hour earlier than usual, to continue their deliberations on the New-York Charter, but without taking up the bill at all, a motion was carried to postpone further consideration until next Tuesday. This delay is required by Murphy, Bliss, and Davenport in order that they may have time for making another assault on the Senate, or for contriving some new plan of operations. Mr. Woodin, their spokesman, asked at first that the 27th section be passed over for the present, for the reason that several Senators whe wished to make speeches on the appointing power were abeent. No Senators were absent, however, except Messrs. Palmer, Foster, and Baker, of whom Mr. Palmer is the only one who ever makes a speech, and he has opposed the Custom-house schemes from the start. The motion to postpone, however, was carried on a division by 16 to 1. The opposition to Thomas Murphy's project for a Commission, composed of the Mayor and Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to make all the appointments, is believed to include the following Republican Senators:

Mesers. Allen, Benedict, Chatfield, Poster, Harrowe Lowery, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Weissmann, D. P. Wood, J. Wood,-12.

Leaving for the Custom-house:

Messrs. Adams, Baker, Bowen, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, McGowan, Madden, Wagner, Winslow, Woodin.— Giving the vote of Senator O'Brien to the office-

holders' combination they have still to gain five votes from the 12 Republican Senators opposed to them. They have already exerted themselves to the utmost to accomplish this, but without success. Still they do not give up the contest. The representatives of the Custom-house, including the Chairman and several members of the Republican Central Committee, are still here exerting themselves in every possible way to convince members that the interests of the Republican party in New-York demand that they should have control of all the offices under the City Government. They are circulating all sorts or stories to prejudice Republicans against Mayor Havemeyer as an unsafe man for the party to trust. James W. Booth, who is put forward by the Custommen as a respectable figurehead, has been busy for the last two days telling a pitiful tale about how shabbily he was treated by Mayor Havemeyer in the matter of the appointment of School Commissioners. He got Mr. Madden, in the discussion on the Charter in the Senate last evening, to repeat the story, which is substantially as follows:

Booth says that Mayor Havemeyer requested him to make out a list of names for School Commissioners, as he had taken a great interest in the matter and was the projector of the new School bill just passed by the Legislature—the Mayor promising that if he would do so he would appoint the gentlemen named in his list. Thereupon Booth set to work and, after traveling all about the city and consulting with his friends, succeeded in makcitizens, representing both political parties, all the principal nationalities and all forms of the Christian religion. The number of Commissioners to be appointed under the new law was 21, but Booth, with all his diligence, was unable to find more than 18 men who came up to his lofty standard of what a School Commissioner ought to

Proceeding with his list to Mayor Havemeyer, that official expressed himself pleased with the names, and said that if the list was only complete he would appoint them on the spot, then and there. Relying on these encouraging words of the Mayor, Mr. Booth sallied forth and congratulated all the men on his list that he could find on their good luck, telling them the thing was all settled, and they were as good as appointed already. But, mirabile dicta! when the appointments came to be announced the too confiding Booth could only discover five names out of his whole hat. was a man so disappointed, disheartened, and disgusted, if one may believe the story related by Madden, as Booth was on glancing over the Mayor's appointments of School Commissioners. His heart sank felt that he had been cheated, deceived, and placed in a false position with his friends. He was ashamed to meet his would be School Commissioners in the street, or to look them in the face when he did meet them. From that moment he lost all confidence in Mayor Havemeyer and all faith in his plighted word He has a right, therefore, as he says, to warn all Republicans against putting any trust in the Mayor or giving him any power over the appointments to office.

To hear Mr. Booth tell this story, with the forlorn expression which he puts upon his countenance while narrating it, and with the big tear drops hanging upon his eyelids, one cannot help being moved to pity and indignation by turns; and it has undoubtedly had its intended effect of increasing the distrust of Mayor Havemeyer among Republican members. But those who profess to know the facts, say that the story partakes far more of fiction than of fact, and that it is only a sample of the "annual game" that Mr. Booth is in the habit of playing with his party. In other words, that he invariably pretends about once a year to be out of relations with the Custom-house leaders, while he goes among Reformers and conservatives outside consideration and influence; and that he has lately been with the Mayor and others, pretending to be opposed to the schemes of the Re publican leaders, but having failed to get as much as he expected has gone back to set himself right again with his own party, and tells this pitiful story for their benefit. The absurdity of the story is apparent, they say, from the well-known fact that Mayor Havemeyer refuses to make bargains with anybody in the matter of appointments. Had he been willing to make a bargain, he could long ago have bad any charter from the Legislature that he desired. How improbable is it, therefore, say his friends, that he should bargain with Mr. Booth to give him the naming of the whole list of 21 School mmissioners. Mr. Booth is doubtless honest, and thinks he has got the facts substantially as they were, but he evidently misunderstood the Mayor's request that he would suggest certain names, into a promise to appoint the entire Board of Education according to Mr. Booth's wishes.

The Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred have been two or three days in consultation with the Brooklyn delegation, relative to the Charter for that city. They have at length agreed upon certain amendments, and the Charter, as amended, was to-day reported from the Kings County delegation, to whom it was referred by the House last Tuesday. One of the principal amendments is the submission of the question of annexing the country towns of Kings County to the city to a vote of the people of the entire county. The report is signed by all the Republicans of the

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

delegation-Messrs. Worth, Van Cott, Cocheu, Higgins. Watts, and Suydam. The two Democratic members, Jacobs and Roche, presented a minority report, in favor of submitting the question of consolidation to the country towns alone, and also disagreeing with the majority report with regard to the division of certain wards. A special election is to be called in July to decide the question of annexation

The motion to order the Charter to a third reading, se reported by a majority of the Kings County dele ration, gave rise to a long discussion, in which Mesers. Jacobs and Roche reiterated their objections to consolidation without the consent of the country towns, and asked that the Charter be referred

back to the Committee of the Whole and made a

special order for next Tuesday. The motion to make it a special order was carried, Mr. Jacobs agreeing

to confine his remarks in behalf of his country con-

CHARTER DEBATE. THE NEW-YORK CHARTER IN THE SENATE-FURTHER DISCUSSION ADJOURNED TO NEXT TUESDAY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] ALBANY, March 28 .- Upon the coming up of the New-York Charter in the Senate this morning, as the special order, Mr. Hardin said that, as many Senators were absent he would move to lay the 27th section of the Charter aside for the present, and proceed to the discussion of the other sections of the bill.

D. P. Wood thought this proposition a very novel one. After many hours had been passed in the discussion of this section, the pressure was great from the lobby to postpone the decision on it, but now that it was fresh in

the minds of Senators he would like to have it settled. Mr. Woodin, in reply, said that he had not felt any pressure from outsiders; he made the suggestion merely for the purpose of giving the five Senators who are now absent an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Benedict favored postponing the consideration of the Charter until next Monday evening, as many members were anxious to go home this morning.

Mr. Tiemann was anxious to go home and see his wife and babies, and therefore moved that the Committee rise and report progress; carried, 16 being in favor of it. In the Senate the bill was made the special order for next Tuesday morning.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER IN THE ASSEMBLY-AN-NEXATION AND OTHER QUESTIONS-THE BILL MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR NEXT TUESDAY. In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. Worth, from the elect Committee, consisting of the Kings County dele-

gation, reported the Brooklyn Charter, with a resolution that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that the bill be

ordered to a third reading. Mr. Jacobs objected to the resolution, saying that the minority of the Committee was told that the majority fore, said Mr. Jacobs, we having nothing to do in the Committee, do not know of what its provisions consist He was in favor of a new charter for Brooklyn, and as he had been told that it would be a non-partisan one, he was all the more in favor of it. But the action of this Committee showed that it was to be a partisan charter, which, if the majority here are willing to take the re sponsibility of passing, he had nothing to say.

Mr. Worth replied that there was a disagreement in the Committee concerning annexation, but the other amendments were those proposed by the Brooklyn Com-

Mr. Barns inquired if this Select Committee had a right to strike out a provision inserted by a vote of the House. He referred to the clause requiring a vote of the people of the county towns on the question of annexation

The Chair ruled that the bill having been referred to the Committee for consideration, it had a right to make any amendments.

Mr. Jacobs then took the floor, and after referring to the importance of this bill, pointed to the fact that this Committee had arrogated to themselves the privilege of amending it as they pleased, and then they come in here and ask that the bill be ordered to a third reading. He also referred to the annexation of a number of towns in the county to the city without first asking their consent. This he looked upon as an outrage which these towns will take notice of.

Mr. Husted said that as he understood the matter the Committee of One Hundred had consulted with the Committee and their suggestions had been adopted.

Mr. Jacobs said that the recommendations of the Committee of One Hundred had been rejected, and then spoke again of the injustice of annexing these towns without their consent.

Mr. Husted said he would not vote for the bill unles the people could be allowed to vote on the question. Mr. Worth said that the Republican party would be held responsible for this charter, and that party should privilege of making it the best they knew how.

Mr. Roche reviewed the bill, objecting to several parts He moved to substitute for the bill before the House, the charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred. He would do this to test the constancy of the majority. Mr. Pierson defended the Charter on general grounds, maintaining that it was as a whole as good a charter as uld be formed. He spoke to this effect at some length.

next, and that it be made the special order for that Mr. Vedder sustained the proposition for annexing these towns as a great public necessity, and that being the case, he insisted that these towns should not be allowed to interpose any obstacle to it.

Mr. Jacobs moved to lay the matter over till Tuesday

Mr. Jacobs again submitted it to the House whether this annexation proposition should be incorporated in this bill without a hearing given to him and his constituents. There was a provision in this bill which struck down one of the county advertising papers, and that paper a Republican journal. He wanted to know why this was done, and he wanted this bill debated for the purpose of learning why such amendments were put in the bill. We are told that this was to be a nonpartisan charter, and he wanted to see how and in what way it was non-partisan. Now, his own party journal in Brooklyn was in favor of this bill, and that accounted for its attack upon him last evening. That paper was in favor of the bill; his party in Brooklyn was in favor of it; but he was here, the representative of those poor farmers, and it was his duty to demand a hearing. Will you, he asked, give it to me or not !

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Jacobs's motion to make the matter the special order for next Tuesday was carried, 51 to 31.

ALBANY.

DEFEAT OF THE USURY BILL IN THE SENATE-THE BLEECKER-ST, RAILROAD EXTENSION BILL

PASSED-ADAMS'S ORATION ON SEWARD. ALBANY, March 28 .- Mr. Winslow's bill to modify the forfeitures for charging more than seven per cent for the use of money, entitled "An act regulate interest and to prevent usury," was lost in the Senate this morning for want of the constitutional majority. The vote was 13 to 11, as follows (Democrats in

Italices: For-Messra. Allen, Chatfield, Cock, Graham, Lewis, Lord, Robertson, Scoresby, Tiemann, Wagner, Weisord, Robertson, Scoresby, Tremann, Wagner, nann, Winslow, Woodin-13.

Against-Messrs, Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Dick larrower, Johnson, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Tood, J. Wood-11.

Not voting-Messrs. Baker, Foster, Lowery, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer-6. Mr. Woodin moved to reconsider the vote and that the motion lie on the table, which was carried, and gives the friends of the bill another chance to pass it. There is a possibility of their being able to muster sufficient force, as some of the absentees are known to be in favor

of the bill. The Senate adjourned over from Friday afternoon until Monday night. The Bleecker-st. Railroad extension came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, and passed

by a vote of 77 to 13. The bill to reorganize the Emigrant Commission was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to strike out the amendment inserted in the Senate requiring the Governor to appoint three of the Commissioners from the interior countie of the State. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

The Adams oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18, at 11 a. m., at the North Reformed Church in this city. Mr. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same church.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE THOMPSON MASON.

Judge Thompson Mason, Secretary of. State of Maryland, died suddenly yesterday, at Elkton, Md., of paralysis. Judge Mason had been engaged trying a case in court during the forenoon and was in his usual health, but was attacked at the dinner table. He has been a member of Congress, Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State and Collector of the Port of Baltinore, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA. PORT HOPE, Ont., March 28 .- As the mail rain bound to Orilla, on the Midland Railway, last

THE POSTAL CAR TROUBLE.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES. Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Mail Transportation, is still in the city endeavoring to effect a barmonious settlement of the postal car trouble. He feels confident that the railroads will carry the mails despite all that has been said in the matter He says that out of move postal cars, only eight have demurred to the new arrangements of rates. Among these roo are the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central and Hudson, Hartford and New-Haven, Boston and Albany, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Connecticut. The Eric has promised to carry its share of the mails as usual, and if there should then be any difficulty with the other roads, it will run an increased number of cars and transport the 60,000 pounds of mail matter which daily leave New-York. At the meeting of the railroad men to-day some conclusion will probably

Mr. Bangs says that a large number of Western railroad men have voluntarily come to this meeting for the purpose of dissuading the eight companies from withdrawing the postal cars. The present rates are \$375 per mile per annum for every 18,750 pounds of matter transported. The new law increases the rate to \$600 per mile an advance of nearly 75 per cent. This sum Mr. Bangs declared is an advance of 25 per cent on the sum which the railroad companies employed an agent to secure for them from Congress. They now demand that the rate shall be advanced to between \$800 and \$900 per mile, the aggregate amount of which would be about \$40,000,000

Mr. Bangs says that New-York will soon have an ade quate and proper system of local letter delivery—one which will enable a citizen in the lower part of the city to write to a person in Harlem at night, and receive a reply before breakfast on the following morning. This will be done by a better division of labor, quicker transit, and more system and discipline.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday at the Grand Central Depot to ascertain the views of the railroad officials there in regard to the withdrawal of postal ears on the different trunk lines. Mr. Chambers, Secretary of the New-York Central and Hudson River Rail road Company, said that a convention of the officials of the various trunk lines would be held to-day at the offices of the New-Haven Railroad. The convention held at Philadelphia on Thursday was only an informal one, at which no measures were resolved upon. The of the difficulty, said he, is that the railroad companies have carried the postal cars attached to express trains at rates about one-third of those of ordinary freight cars. This the companies are dissatis fied with. Some action will probably be determined upon at the convention. The Superintendent of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad said that nothing had been, as yet, resolved on. The President of one of the leading trunk lines stated that there were 10 postal cars on its road. These had cost the Company \$40,000. The cars are carried on express trains and are lighted and warmed at the Company's expense. In addition, four postal clerks, on an average, are carried free over the road each day, and their fares, if paid at the ordinary rates, would amount in a year to over \$2,000 in excess of what the Company is allowed under the new Postal Service act. The rate of 8 cents per mile under this act does not cover the cost of transportation, to say nothing of the expense of warming and lighting the cars, of interest on their cost, and of their wear and tear.

President Watson, when questioned yesterday relative to the action of the Eric Railway Company in the matter, replied that he was not prepared as yet to make a statement. At the meeting to be held to-day he will make known his views.

[For Other Postal Car News See Third Page.]

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY KICKED TO DEATH. Catherine Kerwin, age 45, of No. 61 Washington-st., died in the Park Hospital, last night, from the effect of a wound in the abdomen, supposed to have been inflicted by her husband, Patrick Kerwin. The deceased lived in a small room on the fifth story of a large tenement house. Both her husband and herself were of in-

temperate habits. They had two children, a boy and a

irl, aged respectively two and four years. The wife was visited yesterday by an old friend, a Mrs. Burnett, living in Madison, N. J. The two women were together during the day, and about 3 p. Mrs. Burnett went home. An hour afterward the tenants of the house heard some one fall neavily on the floor in the room occupied by the Kerwins. Several persons hastened to the room and found Mrs. Kerwin lying upon the floor, and apparently dying from some hidden cause. A table had been broken to

pieces, and a chair had been upset. A tenant of the house hastened to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, in Liberty-st., and informed the police of the condition of Mrs. Kerwin. Sergeant Lonsdale and Officer Pierce went to the house and found Mrs. Kerwin still lying upon the floor. The

woman was evidently suffering great agony and needing the care of a physician. Police-Surgeon Mc-Laurie was sent for, and soon came to the house. He soon discovered that Mrs. Kerwin was bleeding to death from a large wound in her abdomen, and ordered her to be taken to the Park Hospital. The wound was again examined at the hospital, and the injury was found to be mortal. Every means was taken to alleviate her sufferings, but no hope was felt of her surviving the effect of the wound. She died early in the evening. An examination of her body after death evening. An examination of her body after deam showed that within the past three days she had received severe injuries to other parts of her body. From the nature of her bruises it is suspected that she was kicked about the body by some person. The wound in her abdomen was evidently caused in the same manner. Whether the injuries were inflicted by her husband or not is not known.

Kerwin entered the tenement-house at 5 p. m., and seemed greatly surprised to find his wife absent. His

not is not known.

Kerwin entered the tenement-bouse at 5 p. m., and seemed greatly surprised to find his wife absent. His neighbors told him that she had been taken to the Park Hospital, and that the police suspected him of having murdered her. He appeared horrified by this intelligence, and said that he would go to the station-house and deliver himself up to the police. On his way to the station-house he met Officer Pierce who told him that he was a prisoner.

Kerwin, on arriving at the station-house, was questioned by Sergeant Lousdale. He said that he had left home early in the morning, and worked throughout the forencon at his employer's store-Pierce & Co., from merchants, at No. 24 Broadway.

On returning home at dinner time he found his wife intoxicated. She had prepared no food for him, and he was compelled to go to the closet and help himself to some victuals. Mrs. Burnett was there. He was about leaving the house when his wife asked him to comnel Mrs. Burnett to pay her the price of a shawl she had lent her during the Winter. He refused, and his wife then assailed him with most abusive language, and also insuited Mrs. Burnett. He then ran out of the house, and felt so unhappy that he could hardly werk during the siternoon. When he finished work he did not at once return home, fearing that his wife would attack him. He had never kicked her or harmod her in any manner.

The daughter of Mrs. Kerwin said that her mother was

any manter.

The daughter of Mrs. Kerwin said that her mother was walking about the room in the afternoon, when she suddenly staggered and fell against the table. The table broke, and her mother then fell on the floor, and the A REMARKABLE REVIVAL AT DENVER.

DENVER, [Col., March 28.-The great religious

revival which has been in progress in Denver City for the past two weeks under the direction of the Rev. E. P. Hammond, continues with increased interest. Several hundred conversions have been made. At the request of a prominent "sporting man," 200 tickets were distributed yesterday among gamblers, saloon-keepers, and prostitutes. Many attended the meeting last evening occupying reserved seats. Five or six of this class arose for prayer. The committee are visiting the saloons and houses of prostitution to-day, praying with the inmates, and inviting them to the meetings. They are received with respectful attention. Six prisoners in jail are said to be under deep conviction. Prayer-meetings are held in the jail every morning. The influence is extending among professional and business men.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The subscriptions to the Centennial Celebra-

....The Rhode Island General Assembly has ad-Richard Whitney, age 73, for many years in the

on a charge of baying poisoned ber husbated anger, approached this place, the rear car broke the coupling and turned over down an embankment a distance of 12 feet. Six passengers were injured, Dr. Dewar and Mr. Davis of Ogdensburg, N. Y., very scriously about the head and face. Mr. Preston of Manvers re-

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. ceived a flesh wound in the leg and other slight injuries. | SOUTH CAROLINA PROSTRATE The accident was cause toy a broken rall.

THE STATE UNDER A NEGRO GOVERNMENT. A BLACK LEGISLATURE—HUMILIATION OF THE WHITES

-THEIR SUBJECTION COMPLETE AND HOPELESS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.-This town, the apital of South Carolina, is charmingly situated in the heart of the upland country, near the geographical center of the State. It has broad, open streets, regularly laid out, and fine, shady residences, in and about the town. The opportunity for rides and drives can hardly be surpassed. There are good animals and good turn outs to be seen on the streets at all times, and now, in midwinter, the weather invites to such displays. I seems there was a little real Winter here at Christman and New Year's, when the whole country suffered such an excess of sudden cold. There was even skating and sleighing for a week. But now there is no frost, and the recollection of it is dispelled by the genial Spring weather that prevails.

Yesterday about 4 p. m. the assembled wisdom of the State, whose achievements are illustrated on that theater, issued forth from the State-house. About three quarters of the crowd belonged to the African race. They were of every hue from the light octoroon to the deep black. They were such a looking body of men as might pour out of a market-house or a court-house at random in any Southern State. Every negro type and physiognomy were here to be seen, from the genteel serving man to the rough-hewn customer from the rice or cotton field. Their dress was as varied as their countenances. There was the second-hand black frock coat of infirm gentility, glossy and threadbare. There was the stove-pipe hat of many ironings and departed styles There was also to be seen a total disregard of the propri cties of costume in the coarse and dirty garments of the field; the stub jackets and slouch hats of soiling labor In some instances, rough woolen comforters embraced the neck and hid the absence of linen. Heavy brogans and short, torn trowsers it was impossible to hide. The dusky tide flowed out into the littered and barren grounds, and, issuing through the coarse wooden fenof the inclosure, melted away into the street beyond. These were the legislators of South Carolina.

A CULTURED SOCIETY OVERTURNED. In conspicuous bas-relief over the door of exit, on the panels of the stately edifice, the marble visages of George McDuffie and Robert Y. Hayne overlooked the scene Could they veritably witness it from their dread abode i What then ! "I tremble," said Jefferson, in the opening scenes of American Independence, "I tremble when I reflect that God is just." But did any of that old band of Southern revolutionary patriots who wrestled in their souls with the curse of Slavery ever contemplate such descent into barbarism as this spectacle implied and typified! "My God, look at this!" was the unbidden ejaculation of a low-country planter, clad in homespun as he leaned over the rail inside the House, gazing excitedly upon the body in session. "This is the first time I have been here. I thought I knew what we were doing when we consented to emancipation. I knew the negro and I predicted much that has happened, but I never thought it would come to this. Let me go."

Here then is the outcome, the ripe, perfected fruit of the boasted civilization of the South, after two hundred years of experience. A white community, that had gradually risen from small beginnings, till it grew into wealth, culture, and refinement, and became accomplished in all the arts of civilization; that successfully asserted its resistance to a foreign tyranny by deeds of conspicuous valor; which achieved liberty and independence through the fire and tempest of civil war, and iliustrated itself in the councils of the nation by orators and statesmen worthy of any age or nation; such a com nunity is then reduced to this. It lies prostrate in the dust, ruled over by this strange conglomerate, gathered from the ranks of its own servile population. It is the spectacle of a society suddenly turned bottom side up. The wealth, the intelligence, the culture, the wisdom of the State, have broken through the crust of that social volcano on which they were contentedly reposing, and have sunk out of sight, consumed by the subterranear fires they had with such temerity braved and defied.

THE BLACK HOUSE IN SESSION. In the place of this old aristocratic society stands the rude form of the most ignorant democracy that mankind ever saw, invested with the functions of government. It is the dregs of the population habilitated in the robes of their intelligent predecessors, and asserting over them the rule of ignorance and corruption, through the inexorable machinery of a majority of numbers. It is barbarism overwhelming civilization by physical force. It is the slave rioting in the halls of his master, and putting that master under his feet. And though it is done without malice and without vengeance, it is neverthe less none the less completely and tabsolutely done. Let us approach nearer and take a closer view. We will enter the House of Representatives. Here sit 124 mem-93 are white men. mains of the old civilization. These are good-looking, sub stantial citizens. They are men of weight and standing in the communities they represent. They are all from the hill country. The frosts of sixty and seventy Winters whiten the heads of some among them. There they sit, grim and silent. They feel themselves to be but loose stones, thrown in to partially obstruct a current they are powerless to resist. They say little and do little as the days go by. They simply watch the rising tide, and mark the progressive steps of the inundation. They hold their places reluctantly. They feel themselves to be in some sort martyrs, bound stoically to suffer in behalf of that still great element in the State whose prostrate fortunes are becoming the sport of an unpitying fate. Grouped in a corner of the commodious and well-furnished chamber, they stolidly survey the noisy riot that goes on in the great black Left and Center, where the business and debates of the House are conducted, and where sit the strange and extraordinary guides of the fortunes of a once proud and haughty State. In this crucial trial of his pride, his manhood his prejudices, his spirit, it must be said of the Southern Bourbon of the Legislature that he comports himself with a dignity, a reserve, and a decorum that command admiration. He feels that the iron hand of destiny is upon him. He is gloomy, disconsolate, hopeless. The gray heads of this generation openly profess that they look for no relief. They see no way of escape. The recovery of influence, of position, of control in the State, is by them felt to be impossible. They accept their position with a stoicism that promises no reward here or hereafter. They are the types of a conquered race. They staked all and lost all. Their lives remain. their property and their children do not. War, emancipation, and grinding taxation have consumed them Their struggle now is against complete confiscation. They endure and wait for the night.

This dense negro crowd they confront, do the debating,

the squabbling, the law-making, and create all th clamor and disorder of the body. These 23 white men are but the observers, the enforced auditors of the dull and clumsy imitation of a deliberative body, whose appearance in their present capacity is at once a wonder

and a shame to modern civilization. THE LOOKS OF THE MEMBERS

Deducting the 23 members referred to, who com prise the entire strength of the opposition, we find 101 remaining. Of this 101. 94 are colored, and seven are their white allies. Thus the blacks outnumber the whole body of whites in the House more than three to one. On the mere basis of numbers in the State the injustice of this disproportion is manifest, since the black population in the State is relatively four to three of the whites. A just rectification of the disproportion, on the basis of population merely, would give 54 whites to 70 black members. And the line of race very nearly marks the line of hostile politics. As things stand, the body is almost literally a Black Parliament, and it is the only one on the face of the earth that is the representative of a white constituency and the professed exponent of an advanced type of modern civilization. But the reader will find almost any pertraiture inadequate to give a vivid idea of the body and enable him to comprehend the complete metamorphosis of the South Carolina Legislature without observing its details. The Speaker is black, the Clerk is black, the doorkeepers are black, the little pages are black, the chairman of the Ways and Means is black, and the chaplain s coal black. At some of the desks sit colored men whose types it would be hard to find outside of Congo; whose costume, visages, attitudes, and expression only bent the forecastle of a buccaneer. It must be remem bered also that this whole body of men, with not mor than half a dozen exceptions, were themselves slaves and their ancestors have been slaves for generations Recollecting the report of the famous so terer, fitted out by a Southern slaveholder twelve or fifteen years ago, in ostentations defiance of the laws sted of having brought a carge of slaves from Africa

and safely landed them in South Carolina and Georgia one thinks it must be true, and that some of these repreentatives are the very men then stolen from their African homes. If this be so, we will not now quarrel over their presence. It would be one of those extraor-dinary coincidences that would of itself almost seem to justify the belief of the direct interference of the hand of Providence in the affairs of men.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

CAUSE OF OLOZAGA'S RESIGNATION-DESIGNS OF THE CARLISTS ON PAMPELUNA-REPORT OF THE ABDI-CATION OF DON CARLOS DENIED.

Paris, Friday, March 28, 1873. Señor Olozaga resigned as Spanish Minister at Paris because he disapproved of the insufficiently conservative policy pursued by the Spanish Govern-

Advices from Carlist sources say that a full inquiry acquits the Curé of Santa Cruz from the charge of comnitting atrocious acts of cruelty upon prisoners. It is stated that the Carlists aim at the capture

Pampeluna as a base of operations against Madrid. LONDON, Friday, March 28, 1873. The Carlist Committee in this city publish a denial of he reports that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva or abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain. The Committee say the King (Don Carlos) is actively preparing for an

advance of his army upon Madrid, and will head the

troops on the day fixed for the movement.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES. EXAMINATION OF NOYES IN ENGLAND—TRANSAC-TIONS OF BIDWELL WITH THE CONTINENTAL

LONDON, Friday, March 28, 1873. Edward Noyes, the American who is charged with being implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, was again brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Justice-room of the Mansion House, to-day, for examination. Among the witnesses examined was the manager of the Continental Bank, who, upon being shown a photograph of Bidwell, identified him as the person who opened an account with that institution under the name of Horton. The manager also gave the details of several extensive transactions had with the Bank by Bidwell, and expressed his belief that Noyes was merely a clerk for the really guilty parties. The examination was further adjourned.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF SAN SALVADOR BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

PANAMA, March 19 .- The Pacific Mail Steamship St. Louis, Capt. Rathbun, arrived here from Central American ports on the 16th inst. No newspapers have been received by her. When she left the port of Salvador, there was a report there that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th inst. The telegraph lines to the port also being down no details could be had when she was leaving.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Twenty-five hundred coal miners in the Bolon-Farnworth district, England, have struck work. An insane American appeared at the lodge

gate of Windsor Castle on Thursday, and demanded adnittance to see the Queen, alleging that she was his nother. He was arrested by the guards, and upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad-house, promised to return to the United States.

The petition of Prince Jerome Napoleon praying for French citizenship is to be presented in the French National Assembly to-day. Upon its introduc tion the Government will instantly propose to pass to the order of the day, and in the event of an adverse vote will immediately introduce a bill banishing the Bona-partee from France.

| For Other Foreign News See Third Page.]

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN. A fire on the first floor of No. 347 Canal-st.,

cupied as an oyster store by Shannon & Co., yester building, owned by F. A. Jenny, was damaged \$100. A fire broke out last evening in the attic of the threestory and attic building, No. 358 Canal-st., in the prem ises of S. Heyberg, cap manufacturer, whose stock damaged \$1,000. The second floor is occupied by Zerner & Hermann, manufacturers of cloaks; the second by Rothschild & Co., laces, and S. Weil, stationery; and the Rothschild & Co., laces, and S. Weil, stationery; and the first by H. Lowenstein, dealer in cigars and tobacco. All the stocks are damaged by water. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate, and is damaged \$1,000. Jacob Beckler, a fireman, reli from an engine on the way to the fire, and was seriously injured.

Jonas Silverberg's effects in the basement of No. 62 East Broadway were damaged \$100 by fire, last evening.

The frame dwelling of Audrew Snelly, at No. 181 Van Dyke st., was damaged \$100 by fire, yesterday. Insured

IN HOBOKEN. The sash and blind factory of A. Muller, on Adams-st., Hoboken, was badly damaged by fire on Thursday night. The origin of the fire is not known.

Loss, \$1,200.

The house of Michael Hall, West Hoboken, was discovered to be in flames at midnight, Thursday, and before assistance could be rendered it was entirely consumed, there being no fire department. Loss, \$1,500; insured. The cause of the fire is not known. IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie was damaged \$3,000 by fire. The ELSEWHERE.

The house of Joseph Swain at Gilford Village, N. H., was burned yesterday. Mrs. Swain, age 82 and crippled, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned trying to save her.

A fire broke out about 3 a. m., yesterday, in Mayor Boughton's stable, at Eighteenth and Eddy-sts., Cheyenne. The wind being high it spread rapidly burning all of the houses on the west side of Eddy-st between Seventeenth and Eighteenth is, and all but one on Seventeenth-st., between Eddy and Holmes-sts. The Cheyenne Leader estimates the loss at \$50,000. man arrested to-day is supposed to be the incendiary.

THE REVOLT OF LABOR.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST A DISORDERLY STRIKER. Boston, March 28 .- In the case of Timothy Hogan, one of the striking horseshoers, for threatening and assaulting Peter Pilkington for going to work in the Metropolitan Railroad Company's horse-shoe shops, Judge Parmenter to-day decided that the offense came within the statute in relation to compelling persons to do acts against their will by threats, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and fine. In reviewing the matter, Judge Parmenter quoted the following from the records of the reme Court in a similar case :

Supreme Court in a similar case:

"Freedom is the policy of this country, but freedom does not imply a right in one person, either alone or in combination with others, to disturb or annoy another, either directly or indirectly, in his lawful business or occupation, or to threaten him with annoyance or injury for the sake of compelling him to buy his peace, or, in the language of the statute, with intent to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatever, or to compel him to do any act against his will." The acts alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the free principles which prevail in this country, and if such practices could enjoy impunity they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both. tremely injurious to both.

Judge Parmenter held Hogan in \$1,600 on both com plaints for trial at the Superior Court.

STRIKES AND THEIR CAUSES. A lecture on "Strikes and their Causes" was delivered last evening, before the Liberal Club, by Charles Morgan. The speaker's arguments were based upon the supposition of a natural state of society and the working of natural laws. The division of labor is a natural law, and the development of the division of natural law, and the development of the division of labor is based on peace. The workingman has the idea that scarcity of articles must necessarily increase the price of those articles. He strikes and causes a scarcity, thinking that the increase of price must benefit him, but he loses sight entirely of the fact that, according to natural laws, an increase in the price of any article must influence a corresponding increase in the prices of everything else, so that in the end he only injures himself.

THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

The Port Royal Railroad ought not to have been included in the list of railroads which were named in yesterday's TRIBUNE as unpopular abroad from having failed to pay interest on their debts. It was stated that some of the companies mentioned were substantial, and that the interest would probably be paid in some instances. This road has paid the interest on its bonds.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE RETURNS. A SALUTARY EFFECT PRODUCED BY THE TRIBUNE'S EXPOSURES-THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS SEND IN WAREHOUSE RETURNS FOR SIX MONTHS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The exposures made by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the delinquency of the Custom-house officers during the early part of this month have had a salutary effect, particularly in reference to the warehouse returns. The law of July 17, 1862, in which provision is made for these returns, imposes a penalty for neglect or refusal to make the returns within 10 days after the expiration of the month, the officer being considered a defaulter. THE TRIBUNE showed that returns from the Warehouse Bureau of the New-York Customhouse were behind more than a year, notwithstanding the existence of the law referred to. These facts were ascertained at the Treasury Department by an actual and careful examination of the books of record in the offices of the First Auditor and the Commissioner of Customs on the 14th inst. The last return of the warehouse business of New-York which had been received at the Treasury was for the month of December, 1871. This report was received in February, 1873.

The last publication relating to the shortcomings of the officers of the New-York Custom-house was in THE TRIBUNE of the 15th instant. What was the effect? On the 21st inst., six days after the publication, the return for January, 1872, was received, and three days afterward, namely, March 24th, 1873, returns were received for the months of February, March, April, May and June of 1872. As appears from the records, not more than one report was ever received in a single month before. An error in regard to the amount of bonds not yet due being nearly \$22,000,000, was in consequence of a heading in a table of the Customs Bureau issued last January. The Government holds bonds to that amount against individuals as security for duties, but they have some time to run, and it cannot be ascertained until they become due whether they are bogus or not. Notwithstanding the above patent delinquencies on the part of the New-York Custom-house, The New-York Evening Post still insists that the fault is with the Customs Bureau, and that the returns have been regularly forwarded.

WASHINGTON NOTES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28, 1873. The almost daily pardon of some prisoner convicted of participating in Ku-Klux outrages, and the notice that has been served on witnesses in Ku-Kiux cases in the western district of North Carolina, excusing them from attendance on the Spring term of the Court, lead to the hope and belief that the country has nearly heard the hast of Southern conspiracies against peace and good order. It is now nearly two years since a case of violence in the South has been traced to a Ku-Klux organization, and Southern men believe that nothing can do so much to restore good feeling in certain portions of the Southern States as Executive leniency toward the Ku-Klux conspirators now confined in Northern prisons.

It has been discovered that the Customs Officers in many of the ports of the United States have been col ecting fees in excess of those prescribed by law for certificates to invoices. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors, informing them that the fee for the certificate to an original invoice presented by a merchant is to be only 20 cents, and that no fee should be collected for a certificate to the duplicate invoice for-warded to the Collector as a verification of the original document.

The Committee having in charge the annual convention of the National Educational Association, which is to meet at Elmira, N. Y., during the coming Summer, are making extensive preparations to make the meeting the most interesting and useful ever held. A number of the most distinguished teachers of the country have already nised to attend.

Senator Schurz goes to St. Louis to-night. He has not decided where he will spend the vacation of Congress, but it is quite likely that he may join his family it

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The following nominations were not confirmed during the closing hours of the Senate, and the President has

been advised accordingly:

Rutherford B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati; John N. Stokes, Register of the Land Office at Talianassee, Fla.; Win. L. Seruggs, Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia; Robert Keller, Consul at St. Martin's, West Indies.

Collectors of Internal Recember Benjamin F. Wallis, IXth District of Massachusetts; Edward Ruthe, Vith District of Pennsylvania; Coburn L. Harris, IVth District of North Carolina; Thomas E. Milstead, Yorstown, Va.

Dentily Postmatters—James Nawby, Cambridge, City been advised accordingly:

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the agents of the various British lines of steamers running to this country that the treaties between Great Britain and the United States do not support their claims for the exemption of their vessels from the tax on tournage im-posed by law.

An official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for in-come during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, was 74,775 and 74,837, respectively. The application of Samuel Miller et als. of Stanislaus,

lands within the rejected Roland grant, has been re-jected by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Third Auditor has reported to the Second Controller over 700 Southern claims which have been awarded

California, to purchase under the act of July 23, 1866

Senator Fenton left for New-York to-night. He will emain in the city for a few days before starting for

THE DEATH PENALTY.

A NEGRO HANGED IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, March 28 .- The negro, Thomas

Smith, hanged to-day for killing Joseph Braden in May, 1871, at a place 12 miles below this city, persisted in as serting his innocence even in the prayers on the scaffold, until told to take his stand under the trap, when he gave way and confessed his guilt. The execution took place in the open common south of this city. Probably 7,000 persons were present. The murderer's neck was dislocated by a fall of 30 mehes. He did not struggle much, and the convulsive movements ceased in four minutes. Death ensued in six minutes, and the body was cut down at the end of 20 minutes. The murdered man's wife was at the execution in a carriage and wit-nessed the entire scene. ANOTHER NEGRO HANGED IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Charles Manley, the negro who murdered John Monroe, an old clock maker, on the 5th of July, 1872, was hanged in Alexandra to-day. On the scaffold he made the following speech: My Friends and Christian Brothers: I will say to you but not for my sake, let whisky alone. Whisky is the death of me. My desire is to meet you in Heaven. I thank God that I have a hope that Jesus has promised to be with me to the last. I ain't blaming anybody but whisky. Take my advice and leave it alone. The Christian Association have been kind to me, kinder than brothers. They have been to see me Sabbath after Sab bath, and if it had not been for them I might be laying on my bed in hell this day. Mr. Kime has also been more than a brother to me. My brothers, one and all, farewell. I am going home to Jesus."

A CURIOUS LEGAL QUIBBLE. BALTIMORE, March 28 .- In the Criminal Court

in this city, yesterday, in the case of the State against John F. Green, indicted for the embezzlement and larceny of \$1,500, the defendant's counsel demurred to the indictment on the ground that the word "fraudently' indictment on the ground that the word "fraudently." The was used in the indictment for "fraudently." The pent was argued at length and numerous authorities cited on both sides. The defendant's counsel cited acts of the British Parliament in force in Maryland, requiring all indictments to be in the English language, and contended that the word used was unknown to the language, and that it was not a clerical error. Judge Gimor gave his views at length, sustained the demarrer, and quashed the indictment.

THE MODOCS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- Gen. Gillem and Elder Thomas made a reconnoissance of the country be-tween Van Bremer's Ranch and the lava beds on the Charler. The latter said be would come out. The Peace Commission sent him a horse when he demanded that the horses captured by the troops should be returned. Recruits are arriving. The delay at present seems use-